Be just, and fear not; Be thy Country's, thy God's, & Truth's."

VIII

WASHINGTON, N. C.—FEIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1823.

[NO 38]

IE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A PROCLAMATION.

ed States of America and His Britan-Petersburg, under the mediation of the seror of all the Russias, on the twelfth of July last, by the respective Plenintiaries of the three powers: And reas the said Convention has been by Is following, to wit:

entitled to claim from Great-Britain a lowing articles: just indemnification for all private properarried away from places and territories of which the Treaty stipulates the restitation, in quitting these same places and

territories. "That the United States are entitled to consider as having been so carried away, all such slaves as may have been transferred from the above mentioned territories to British vessels within the waters of the said territories, and who for this reason may not have been restored."

"But that if there should be any American slaves who were carried away from territories of which the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has not stipulated the restitution to the United States, the United States are not entitled to claim an indemnification for the said slaves."

Now, for the purpose of carrying into effect this award of His Imperial Majesty is arbitrator, his good offices have been arther invoked to assist in framing such onvention or Articles of Agreement beween the United States of America and his Britannic Majesty, as shall provide the mode of ascertaining and determining the alue of slaves and of other private properwhich may have been carried away in ontravention of the Treaty of Ghent, and or which indemnification is to be made to he citizens of the United States, in virtue His Imperial Majesty's said award, and hall secure compensation to the sufferers or their losses, so ascertained and deternined.—And His Imperial Majesty has onsented to lend his mediation for the " thove purpose, and has constituted and ELRODE, His Imperial Majesty's Privy erial Department of Foreign Affairs, hamberlain, Knight of the order of Saint Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the orer of saint Vladimir of the first class, night of that of the White Eagle of Poand, Grand Cross of the order of St. Stemen of Hungary, of the Black and of the hed Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of onor of France, of Charles III, of Spain, St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples,

lar Star of Sweden, of the Elephant of the authority of the President of the United that case, a commissioner. Denmark, of the Golden Eagle of Wirtem- States, together with such other compe-Lereas a Convention between the berg, of Fidelity of Baden, of St. Constantent tent testimony as they may see cause to retine of Parma, and of Guelph of Hanover; quire or allow, going to prove the true or of the majority of the board, as constied States of America and signed at land John Count Caponistralas, His Im- value of slaves at the period of the exchange tuted by the preceding article, shall in all perial Majesty's Privy Counsellor, and of the ratifications of the treaty of Ghent; cases be final and conclusive, whether as to Secretary of State, Knight of the order of and upon the evidence so obtained, they number, the value, or the ownership of the St. Alexander Nevsky, Grand Cross of the shall agree upon and fix the average value. slaves, or other property, for which indemorder of St. Vladimer of the first class, But in case that a majority of the board of nification is to be made. And his Britan-Knight of that of the White Eagle of Po- commissioners and arbitrators should not nic Majesty engages to cause the sum reas the said Convention in the perspective rational land, Grand Cross of the order of St. Ste- be able to agree respecting such average awarded to each and every owner in lieu of jons of the same were exchanged at phen of Hungary, of the Black and of the value then and in that case, recourse shall his slave or slaves, or other property, to hington, on the tenth day of the pre- Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Legion of be had to the arbitration of the minister or be paid in specie, without deduction, at month, by John Quincy Adams, Se- Honour of France, of Charles III. of Spain, other agent of the mediating power, act such time or times, and at such place or month, by John Quincy Adams, Se- Honour of France, of Charles III. of Spain, other agent of the mediating power, act such time or times, and at such place or month, by John Quincy about, Se the of St. Ferdinand and of Merit of Naples, credited to the government of the United places, as shall be awarded by the said in Honorable Strattord Canning, of St. Maurice and of St. Lazarus of Sar- States. A statement of the evidence pro- commissioners, and on condition of such ov Extraordinary and Minister Plen- dinia, of the Elephant of Denmark, of Fi- duced, and of the proceedings of the board releases or assignments to be given, as they entiary of His Britannic Majesty, and delity and of the Lion of Zahringen of the eupon, shall be communicated to the shall direct : provided, that no such pay-GLORGE ELLISEN, Charge d'Affaires Baden, Burgher of the Canton of Vaud, said minister or agent, and his decision, is Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all and also of the Canton and of the Repub- founded upon such evidence and proceed-Russias, on the part of their several lic of Geneva, as his Plenipotentiaries to ings, shall be final and conclusive. And eruments-which Convention is in the treat, adjust, and conclude such Articles the said average value, when fixed and deof Agreement as may tend to the attain- termined by either of the three before the name of the most holy and indi- ment of the above mentioned end, with the mentioned methods, shall in all cases serve Plenipotentiaries of the United States and as a rule for the compensation to be awardhe President of the United States of of His Britannic Majesty, that is to say: ed for each and every slave for whom it rica, and His Majesty the King of the on the part of the President of the United may afterwards be found that indemnificaed Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ire- States, with the advice and consent of the tion is due. , having agreed, in pursuance of the Senate thereof, HENRY MUDDLETON, a citarticle of the Convention concluded at izen of the said United States, and their ondon on the 20th day of October, 1818, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plez- have been ascertained and fixed, the two o refer the differences which had arisen ipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of commissioners shall constitute a board for between the two governments, upon the all the Russias: and on the part of His the examination of the claims which are to true construction and meaning of the first Majesty the King of the United Kingdom be submitted to them, and they shall notify article of the Treaty of Peace and Amity, of Great-Britain and Ireland, the Right to the Secretary of State of the United concluded at Ghent on the 24th day of De- Honorable Sir Charles' Bagor, one of States, that they are ready to receive a december, 1814, to the friendly arbitration His Majesty's most honorable Privy Coun- finitive of the slaves and other private proof His Majesty the Emperor of all the Rus- cil, Knight Grand Cross of the most hon- perty, for which the citizens of the United sias, mutually engaging to consider his orable order of the Bath, and His Majes- States, claim indemnification; it being undecision as final and conclusive. And his ty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plen- derstood and hereby agreed that the comsaid Imperial Majesty having, after due ipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of mission shall not take cognizance of, nor consideration, given his decision upon all the Russias. And the said Plenipoten- receive, and that his Britannic majesty hese differences in the following terms, to tiaries, after a reciprocal communication of shall not be required to make compensatheir respective full powers, found in good tion for any claims for private property "That the United States of America are and due form, have agreed upon the fol- under the first article of the treaty of

carried away; and as the question relates termining the amount of indemnification sion, as material towards ascertaining facts, to slaves more especially, for all the which may be due to citizens of the United all the evidence of which his majesty's hereof, or sooner if possible. aves that the British forces may have States under the decision of his Imperial government may be in possession, by re-Majesty, two Commissioners and two Arbitrators shall be appointed in the manner following: That is to say, one commissioner and one arbitrator shall be nominated and appointed by the President of the United States of America, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and one commissioner and one arbitrator shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty. And the two commissioners and two arbitrators, thus appointed, shall meet and hold their sittings as a Board in the City of Washington. They shall have power to appoint a Secretary, and before proceeding to the other business of the commission, they shall, respectively, take the following oath (or affirmation) in the presence of each other. Which eath or affirmation, being so taken, and duly attested, shall be entered on record of their proceedings; that is to say; "I. A. B. one of the commissioners (or arbitrators, as the case may be) appointed in pursuance of the convention concluded at St. Petersburg on the 30th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, be-" tween his Majesty the Emperor of all the "Russias, the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will diligently, impartially, and carefully examine, and to the best of my judgment, according to justice and equity, decide all matters submitted to me as commissioner (or ar-"bitrator, as the case may be,) under the

said convention. All vacancies occurring by death or ppointed CHARLES ROBT. COUNT NES- otherwise shall be filled up in the manner of the original appointment, and the new Counsellor, Member of the Council of commissioners or arbitrators shall take the of one of the two arbitrators, who, after State, Secretary of State directing the Im- same oath or affirmation, and perform the having given due consideration to the matsame duties.

If, at the meeting of this board, the governments of the United States and of majesty of the two commissioners, and of Great Britain shall not have agreed upon the arbitrator so drawn by lot. And the an average value, to be allowed as com- arbitrator, when so acting with the two nification may be due; than, and in that spects by the rules of proceeding enjoined by the fourth article of this convention upon the commissioners, and shall be rested.

of the Annunciation of Sardinia, of the Po- testimony which shall be produced under with the same powers, and be deemed, for

ARTICLE III.

When the average value of slaves shall Ghent, not contained in the said list. And his Britannie majesty hereby engages to ty, which the British forces may have For the purpose of ascertaining and de- cause to be produced before the commisturns from his majesty's officers or otherwise, of the number of slaves carried away. But the evidence so produced, or its defectiveness, shall not go in bar of any claim or claims which shall be otherwise satisfactorily authenticated.

The two Commissioners are hereby empowered and required to go into an examination of all the claims submitted, through the above-mentioned list, by the owners of slaves or other property, or by their lawful attorneys or representatives, and to determine the same, respectively, according to the merits of the several cases, under the rule of the Imperial decision herein above recited, and having reference, if need there be, to the explanatory documents hereunto annexed, marked A. and B .- And in considering such claims, the Commissioners are empowered, and required, to examine, on oath or affirmation, all such persons as shall come before them, touching the real number of the slaves, or value of other property, for which indemnification is claimed; and, also, to receive in evidence, according as they may think consistent with equity and justice, written depositions of papers, such depositions or papers being duly authenticated, either according to existing legal forms, or in such other manner as the said Commissioners shall see cause to require or allow.

ARTICLE V. In the event of the two commissioners not agreeing in any particular case under examination, or of their disagreement upon any question which may result from the stipulations of this convention, then and in that case they shall draw by lot the name ter contested, shall consult with the commissioners, and a final decision shall be given conformably to the opinion of the

The dicision of the two commissioners, ments shall be fixed to take place sooner than twelve months from the day of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention:

ARTICLE VII. It is further agreed, that the commissioners and arbitrators shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be settled between the governments of the United States and Great Britain, at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this convention. And all other expenses attending the execution of the commission, shall be defrayed jointly by the United States and His Britannic Majesty, the same being

previously ascertained and allowed by the majority of the board.

ARTICLE VIII.

A certified copy of this convention, when duly ratified by His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their Senate, and by His Britannic Majesty, shall be delivered by each of the contracting parties, respectively, to the minister or other agent of the mediating power, accredited to the government of the United States, as soon as may be after the ratification shall have been exchanged, which last shall be effected at Washington, in six months from the date

In faith whereof, the respective Plenip tentiaries, have signed this Convention, drawn up in two languages, and have hereunto fixed their seals.

Done in triplicate, at St. Petersburg, this thirtieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

NESSELRODE. CAPODISTRIAS. HENRY MIDDLETON. CHARLES BAGOT.

Le Soussigne Secretaire d'Etat Dirigeant le Ministere Imperiale des affaires etrangeres à l'honneur de communiquer a Monsieur de Middleton, Envoye Extraordinaire et Ministre Plenipotentiaire des Etats Unis d'Amerique, l'opinion que l'Empereur, Son Maitre, a cru devoir ex-primer sur l'objet des differends qui se sont eleves entre les Etats Unis et la Grande Bretagne, relativement a l'interpretation de l'Article premier du Traite de Gand.

Monsieur de Middleton est invite a considerer cette opinion comme la decision arbitrale demandce a l'Empereur par les deux Puissances.

Il se rappellera sans doute, qu'aussi bien que le Plempotentiaire de S. M. Britannique, il a dans tous ses memoires principalement insiste sur le sens grammatical de l'Art. I. du Traite de Gand, et que meme dans sa note du $\frac{4}{16}$ Novembre, 1821, il a formellemeus declare que c'etoit sur la signification des mats dans le texte de l'article tel qu'il existe, que devoit se fonder la decision de Su Majeste Imperiale.

La meme declaration etant consignee dans la note du plempotentiaire Britanni. que en date du 8 Octobre, 1821, L'Empercur n'a fait que se conformer aux vœux enonces par les deux Parties; en vouant coute son affention a l'examen de la gnestion grammaticale.

L'epinion, ci-dessus mentionnée fera connoitre la manière dont Sa Majeste Im-periale juge cette question, et afin que le Cabinet de Washington, connoisse egale-ment les motifs sur lesquels, se fonde la mier da Traite de Gand.

a suivre les regles de la langue employee "Unis he sont pas en droit de reclamer une dans la redaction de l'acte, par lequel les "indemnite, pour les dits esclaves." deux Puissances ont reclame son arbitrage, et defini l'objet de leur disserend.

gles, que Sa Majeste Imperiale a cru de- dans les negociations que doit amener envoir obeir et Son Avis ne poevoit qu'en tre eux, la decision arbitrale qu'ils ont deetre la consequence rigoureuse et necessarie. mandee.

Le Soussigne saisit avec empressement cette occasion, pour reiterer a Monsieur de Middleton les assurances de sa consideration tres distinguee.

St. Pelershaurg ce 22 Arril 1822.

A MONSIEUR DE MIDDLETON, &c. a.c.

Opinion de Sa Majeste Imperiale.

Invite par les Ents-Unis d'Amerique e par la Grande Bretagne a emettre une opinion, comme arbitre dans les differends qui se sont cleves entre ces deux Puissances, au sujet de l'interpretation de l'article premier du Traite, qu'elles ont conclu a Gand, le 24 Decembre, 1814, l'Empereur a pris connoissance de tous les actes, memories et notes cu les Plenipotentiaries respectifs ont expose a Son Ministere des affaires etrangeres. les argumens que chacune des parties en litige fait valoir a l'appui de l'interpretation qu' elle donne au dit articlé.

Apres avoir murement pese les observations developpees de part et d'autre : considerant que le Plenipotentiarie American et le Plenipotentiare Britannique ont demande que la discussion fut close, considerant que le premier dans sa note du 4 Novembre, 1821, et le second dans sa note du 8 Octobre, de la meme annee, out declare, que c'est sur la construction du texte de l'article, tel qu'il existe, que la decision arbitrale doit se fonder, et que l'un et l'autre n'ont invoque que comme moyens subsidiaries, les principes generaux de droit des gens et de droit maritime.

L'Empereur est d'avis, " que ce n'est que d'apres le seus litteral et grammatical de l'article 1, du traite de Gand que la question peut etre decidee."

Quant au sens litteral et grammatical de l'article 1, du traite de Gand.

Considerant que la periode sur la signification de la quelle il s'eleve des doutes; est

construite ainsi qu'il suit.

"Tous les territoires, lieux et possessions quelconques, pris par l'une des parties sur l'autre, durant la guerre, on qui pourroient eter pris apres la signature du present traite, a l'exception seulement des isles ci-dessous mentionnees, seront rendus sans delai et sans faire datruire ou emporter aucune partie de l'artillerie ou autre propriete publique originairement prise dans les dits forts et lieux et qui s'y trouvera au moment de l'echange des ratifications du traite, ou aucuns esclaves ou autres proprietes privees. Et tous archives, registres, actes et papiers, soit d'une nature publique ou appartenans a des particuliers, qui dans le cours de la guerre peuvent etre tombes entre les mains des officiers de l'une ou de l'autre partie, seront de suite, en tant qu'il sera practicable, restitues et deliveres aux autorites propres et personnes auxquelles ils appartiennent respectivement; considerant que dans cetto periode, les mots: originairement prise et qui s'y trouvera au moment de l echange des ratifications, forment une phrase incidente, laquelle ne peut se rapporter grammaticalement qu'aux substantifs o sujets qui precedent.

Qu'ainsi l'article 1 du traite de Gand, ne defend aux parties contractantes d'emporter des lieux dont il stipule la restitution que les seules proprietes publiques qui auroient ete originairement prises et qui s' trouveroient au moment de l'echange des ratifications, mais qu'il defend d'emporter de ces memes lieux, aucune propriete par ticuliere quelconque.

Que d'un autre cote, ces deux defenses ne sont applicables qu'uniquement aux lieux dont l'article stipule la restitution.

L'Empereur est d'avis :
"Que les Etats-Unis d'Amerique, sont en droit dereclamer de la Grande Bretagne une juste indemuite, pour toutes les proprietes particulieres que les forces " Britanniques auroient emportees, et com-" me il s'agit plus specialement d'esclaves, pour tous les esclaves que les forces Britanniques auroient emmenes des lieux et territories dont le traite stipule la resti-" tution, en quittant ces memes lieux et ter-

" Que les EtatsrUnis sont on droit de " regarder comme emmenes, tous ceux de " ces esclaves qui, des territoiros indiques " cidessus, auroient ete transportes a bord aux Britanniques mouilles dans es eaux des dits territoires, et qui par ce aotif a agrejent tip été restitaes.

ous se rapport, L'Empereur s'est borne " la restitution aux Etats-Unis, les Etats-

L'Empereur declare en outre, qu'il es pret a exercer l'office de Mediateur qui Lui C'est uniquement a l'autorite de ces re- a ete desere d'avance, par les deux Etats,

Fait a St. Petersbourg, le 22 Avril 1822.

Le Soussigne Secretarie d'Etat, dirigeant le Ministere Imperial des affaires etrangeres, s'est empresse de porter a la conoissance de l'Empereur son maitre, les explications dans lesquelles Mr. l'Ambassadeur de S. M. Britannique est entre avec le Ministere Imperial, a la suite de la communication preelable et confidentielle qui a ete faite a Monsieur de Middleton ainsi qu'a Mr. le Chevalier Bagot de l'opinion exprimee par l'Empereur, sur le vrai sens de l'art. 1er du Traite de Gand.

Mr. le Chevalier Bagot entend qu'en vertu de la decision de Sa Majeste Impriale, "S. M. Britannique n'est pas tenne a in-" demniser los Etats Unis d'aucuns esclaves qui, venant des endroits qui n'ont jamais ete occupes par ses troupes, se sont volontariement reunis anx forces Britanniques, ou en consequence d l'encoiragement que les officiers de S. M. leu; avoit " offert, on se derober au pouvoir de leur " maitre, ces esclaves n'ayant pas ete em-" menes des lieux ou territoires pris par S. " M. Britannique durant la guerre, et con-" sequeminent n'ayant pas ete emmenes " des lieux dont l'article stipule la restitu-

En reponse a cette observation, le soussigne est charge par Sa Majeste Imperiale de communiquer ce qui suit a Monsieur le ministre des Etats Unis d'Amerique.

L'Empereur ayant, du consentement mutuel des deux plenipotentiaries, emis une opinion fondee nniquement sur le sens qui resolte du texte de l'article, en litige ne se croit appele a decider ici aucune question relative a ce que les loix de la guerre permettent ou defendent aux parties beligerantes, mais toujours fidele a l'interpretation grammaticale de l'art. 1er du traite de Gand Sa Majeste Imperiale declare une seconde fois qu'il lui semble, d'apres cette interpre-

"Qu'en quittant les lieux et territoires dont le traite de Gand stipule la restitu-"tion aux Etats Unis, les forces de S. M. "Britannique n'avoient le droit d'emme-" ner de ces memes lieux et territoires, absolument aucun esclave, par quelque moy en qu'il fut tombe ou venu se remettre en project to succeed. leur pourvoir."

" Mais que si, durant la guerre, des esclaves Americans avoient ete emmenes par les forces Angloises, d'autres lieux que ceux dont le traite de Gand stipule la restitution, sur territoire ou a bord de 'vaisseaux Britanniques, la Grand Bretagne ne seroit pas tenue d'indemniser les Etats Unis de la perte de ces esclaves, par quelque moyen qu'ils fussent tombes ou venus se remettre au pouvoir de ses officiers."

Quoique convaincu, par les explications prealables dont il a ete question plus haut, que tel est aussi le sens que Mr. le Chevalier Bagot attache a son observation, le soussigne n'en a pas moins recu de Sa Majeste Imperiale, Pordre d'addresser aux plenipotentiaries respectifs, la presente note, qui leur prouvera, que pour mieux repondre a la confiance des deux gouvernments. l'Empereur n'a pas voulu qu'il put s'elvever son opinion.

Le Soussigne saisit avec empressement cette occasion de reiterer à Monsieur de Middleton, l'assurance de sa consideration tres distinguee.

NESSELRODE St. Petersbourg, le 22 Avril, 1822.

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, That JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, have caused the said Convention to be made public; to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto [L. s.] set my hand, and caused the seal of of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of January, in the year

of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-seventh.

JAMES MONROE.

OHN QUINCY ADAMS,

WASHINGTON-FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 31, 1828.

Capt. Rider of the Sch. Industry, from isbon informs us that the Queen of Portugal had refused to sign the new Constitution with the King. She was ordered by the Cortes to banishment, but on its being stated that her health was then too delicate to encounter a sea voyage, a jury of ten physicians was ordered to report on her case, who confirming the feeble state of the queen; she was then ordered to confinement under guard in a small village near Lisbon, and the gentlemen of the faculty to be confined with her Majesty until they should determine her health was sufficiently restored to enable her to undertake a voyage by sea, when her Majesty was to be transported and the unfortunate physicians with her! !- Capt. R. states that publicity was given to the decree in the Lisbon papers.

We have great satisfaction in stating that the Post Master General has assured the Representative of this district in Conlong interrupted shall be immediately restored, and we are warranted in saying this interruption was never intended at the General Post Office—We further congratulate our fellow citizens in the assurance that a mail will be established on the route from Norfolk to Fayetteville via Tarborough.

This last will furnish us occasionally later intelligence from the north received by the Steam Boat at Norfolk from Baltimore and Washington City, and which is no less desirable we shall receive our advices from the South several days later than heretofore.

We notice "an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Petersburg" have determined as far as practicable to prevent the circulation of North Carolina paper in the state of Virginia until our Banks redeem their notes with specie. So much the better; for our merchants and others will resort to what they should have done long since, the importation of their own goods either in companies or individually.

It need not be apprehended but our Cotton, and other productions will command what is requisite without the aid of "the Citizens of Petersburg" who we must conclude from the tenor of their late resolutions never took the precaution of exacting sufficient profit on their merchandise to counterbalance the depreciation of our Bank notes! This was a spirit of liberality quite equal to our expectations. We ed by the arrival at Charleston, which re of that number who wish their present however, is corroborated by advices for

Gen. WM. CLARK's address to the voters of the 3d Congressional District, will be found on the last page of the Recorder.

Prices of Cotton (private sales) at Liverpool, December 7—Tennessee 6 1-8 to 7 1-2d. N. Orleans 7 1-4 to one shilling. -at public sales new uplands sold at 8 to 8 1-2d.—Turpentine 14 shillings.

CUBA!

is supposed that the next advices from the West Indies, will bring the important in-telligence that THE ISLAND OF CUBA IS A BRITISH POSSESSION!"

The Cape-Fear Recorder of the 25th inst. states that in pursuance of public notice, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, and others concerned in the navigale plus leger doute sur les consequences de tion of the Cape-Fear River, was held on the 28d, in relation to the improvement of said River below the town.

> After some remarks by Mr. Meares chiefly as to the advantages to be derived from carrying the same into effect, Mr. Fuhon, the State Engineer, exhibited the plans of the contemplated improvements, and so clearly demonstrated their feasibility, that the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the removal of Flats in the their candidate for the office of Governor. Cape-Fear River, below Wilmington, is practicable, and would greatly advance the interests, not only of this section, but the whole of the state, william a war your me

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this meeting the appropriation made by the Legislature, at their last session, is suffi-

cient to effect the object.

Resolved, That Alfred Moore, William B. Meares, John B. London, Ed. B. Dudley, G. Holmes, jr Marsden Campbell Aaron Lazaras, Wm. Watts Jones and James Owen, be appointed a committee to confer with the Board of Internal Improvement at their meeting to be held on the could not arrest the destroying element 27th inst.

Senate did, yesterday, advise and co to the ratification of the Convention France, concluded in this City, last, and every article thereof. Nat.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

The legislature of this state has adjor ed. An act has passed which provide that a debtor, who honestly, gives up h property, shall not be imprisoned for the another, that the sheriffs shall provide blankets for the use of their prisoners. a third for the promotion of agricult and house-hold manufactures

A spirit is up in this state for internal improvement. The message of the government. ernor to the legislature, at the open w the session, is a valuable paper, and wan tend to give it a place with other like me sages, as soon as we can. North Can na possesses many sound statesmen valuable men, and her fertile back count is peopled by a hardy race of industrio and intelligent freemen She has much her power and now seems resolved to him out her great resources to improve her ma tural advantages, by a sound legislation Niles' Reg.

LATEST FROM EUROPE

We have accounts from France, by a arrival at Charleston, to the 12th Des The prospect of a war between France on Spain, appears to have subsided, at lea for the present, an order having been suid denly dispatched to the commandant of the French troops, destined to invade Spai to suspend operations. No cause is as signed for this unexpected order, mlessy, can find it in the circumstance, that the king of France being pacifically inclined his ministers were not disposed to risqu his displeasure, by commencing hostilities

If this information is correct, it must low er the character of France in the estimation of her neighbors, while it will add to the stability of the constitutional system of Spain. Nor should we be surprised if mor serious results were to follow, than the los of character. The liberal party in France may, and no doubt will, take advantage of the imbecility of Louis, and by magnifying the dangers to which France would be exposed by going to war with Spain, ac quire such an ascendancy in the council of that country, as to give a new direction to the internal and external policy of

But it will be time enough to form conjectures, when we have intelligence of more positive character than that furnish-London, via Salera, to the 7th December

The European News is of such a character as to leave us little room to doubt the the alternatives of War or disgraceful st mission have been presented to the Spanish Nation. Should this News be confirmed, and Spain prove true to hereil she will have on her side the best wishes of the People of this country; to whose feelings nothing can be more revolung than the interposition of foreign bayous The London Sun of Dec. 3d, says—"It in the domestic dissentions of any people supposed that the next advices from the particularly when the avowed object is to compel them to change their formor Government.

> A late New Orleans paper says, "and mour has been several days in circulation here, that the British are about cubating seven black regiments from theirisands in the West-Indies, order to take pos session of such parts of the island of Cuba as have become notorious for piracy,"

> William Eustis has been nominated, by Convention of the Republican members of the Massachusetts Legislature, as the A publican candidate for the office of Govenor, at the next election in that Commo wealth.

Harrison Gray Otis has been nominate by a Convention of the Federal member of the Legislature of Massachusetts,

FIRE AT PHILADELPHIA. On Sanday morning, about to'clock, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Thomas Kelly & Sons, situated in Bank Alley near Chesnut street. It was supposed to have been the work of some malicious person, a no fire had been in the part of the building where the flames originated for several days previous. There were about 400 bales of cotton in the building, and upper story wa stowed with wrapping, paper; in colle-quence of these inflammable materials, the greatest exertions of our expert from until it had consumed the two building

Hayte, exc 1823. Taking in

ng to extent facility to sur occasion, are ses, and anx mallest expe as follows : Art. 1. A boards, bric description i for joists, re kind, which au-Prince du free and exer

Art. 2. T per authoriti Given at au-Prince, th in the 19th 3

By the Pres B. ING The brig evening, fur gale at St. I will be see that 9 Ame were lost. We hear t

lars. RHOD The gene on Friday la HEMIAH R. gress, for six

St. Thomas,

Islands, but

The Britis Wooldridge, Bonny, a Si tons, with 25 tuguese brig The schoone previous to I daily expecte

Letters fro 16th, say, th in, and the fro the communic terrupted, ar Nevr was ren

lo a part of of Envoy Ext to all the Pl pointed. Th roperly only he Minister being made, the previous 1 United States

> lews Room with the follow osing the squ ard, Gospor Steam Gall Lieut. Com Store Ship Schir Grey orter. Sch'r Jacka

EXPEDITIO

The Steam

Sch'r Fox, Sch'r Wild Sch'r Beagl

Sch' Perret Sch'r. Terri Schr Wenzi And the Cut

da Impressor read on the are o further i

ROLINA. his state bas adjou sed which provid onestly, gives up imprisoned for de heriffs shall provi

their prisoner otion of agricult actures is state for intern message of the go

ble paper, and wai with other like mo can. North Caro sound statesmen a fertile back count race of industrio n She has much ems resolved to bru es to improve her no a sound legislation Niles' Reg.

OM EUROPE. from France, by to the 12th De r between France en we subsided, at lea der having been su be commandant of t ned to invade Spai . No cause is a ected order, unless ircumstance, that t pacifically incline ot disposed to risqu mmencing hostilitie

while it will add nstitutional system be surprised if mo follow, than the lo peral party in Franc ill, take advantage s, and by magnifying h France would war with Spain, a lancy in the counci give a new direction external policy

s correct, it must lor

rance in the estima

enough to form con ave intelligence of er than that lurnish Charleston, which ted by advices from the 7th December Pet. Rep.

ws is of such a char le room to doubt th r or disgraceful sul esented to the Span this News be con ove true to hersel side the best wish be more revolting of foreign bayonet tions of any people avowed object is change their form of

s paper says, "a re days in circulation are about emback ments from their isl s, order to take por the island of Cubs ous for piracy,"

been nominated, b oublican members gislature, as the re the office of Gov on in that Commo

has been nominated e Federal membe Massachusetts, office of Governor

ADELPHIA g, about to'clock, arehouse of Thomas in Bank Alloy mea s supposed to hav malicious person, a part of the building ated for several day e about 400 bales o and upper story wa papers in collection in the materials, the our expert frem lestroying ele

djoining, with the whole of their contents. here yesterday, in the Steam-Boat Virginthe total loss is estimated at \$20,000. in, for Washington.—Beacon, 21st. One of the buildings was partially insured, but the goods were not.—Aurora.

PORT-AU-PRINCE. Decree of John Peter Boyer, President of other materials used in the construction of houses, from all duties during the year

Taking into consideration the dreadful conflagration of the 16th & 17th inst. wishfacility to such as, having suffered on that occasion, are desirous to rebuild their houges, and anxious to see this done at the smallest expense to the owners, we decree

Art. 1. All building timber, plank or boards, bricks or free stone, tiles of any description for roofing or otherwise, nails for joists, rafters, laths or boards of any kind, which may be imported into Portau-Prince during the year 1823, shall be free and exempt from duties and wharfage. Art. 2. The present decree shall be print-

and executed immediately, by the pro-Given at the National Palace of Portau-Prince, this 5th day of December, 1822, in the 19th year of our independence.

BOYER.

By the President:

B. Inginac, Secretary General.

The brig Active, which arrived last evening, furnishes the particulars of the gale at St. Pierres, which commenced on the 17th and lasted till the 19th Dec. It will be seen by capt. Hubbard's report that 9 American, and 35 French vessels

We hear that the same gale extended to St. Thomas, St. Croix, and others of the Islands, but have not learned any particu-Mer. Adv.

RHODE ISLAND SENATOR.

The general assembly of Rhode Island on Friday last, re-elected the Hon. NE-HEMIAH R. KNIGHT, a Senator in Congress, for six years from the 4th of March

The British ship of war Driver, Capt. Wooldridge, has captured off the River Bonny, a Spanish schooner of about 90 tons, with 250 slaves on board, and a Portuguese brig of 250 tons, with 270 slaves. previous to Nov. 28th, and the brig was that gentleman. daily expected."

HAMBURGE, NOV. 29. Letters from St. Petersburgh, of the 16th, say, that the winter had already set terrupted, and the great bridge over the crushed and trampled to the earth. Nevr was removed.

of Envoy Extraordinary was given by us to all the Plenipotentiaries recently appointed. That title, however, belongs properly only to 1 of them, (Gen. Jackson, the Minister to Mexico,) the distinction being made, we presume, in reference to the previous Mission from Mexico to the United States. Nat. Int.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE PIRATES. The Steam-Boat Hotel Reading and lews Room has been politely arnished with the following list of the vessels composing the squadron fiting out at the Navy lard, Gosport, to go against the Pirates.

Sch'r Jackall, Lt. Comd't Thomas H.

Sch'r Wild Cat, Lt. Comd't Charles any, he will not give.

N. Skinner.
Sch'r Beagle, Lt. Comd't John T. NewOn.
Sch'r Ferret, Lt. Comd't Samuel Henley
Sch'r Ferret, Lt. Comd't Samuel Henley
Such attacks as these defeat themselves.

Sch'r. Terrier, Lt. Comd't Rob't M

Sch'r Wenzle, Lt. Comd't Beverly Ken-

And the Cutters Midge, Musquito. Sand Fly Galley Nipper, Gnat.

We further learn, that the Sloop of Wa acock, Capt. Cassin, and Seh'r. Shar Comd't Perny, will be attached to a

Com. Postes and Capt. Casein, le

The R. J. Religious Intelligencer, published at Providence on Saturday last, contains the following paragraph.-

"The Ecclesiastical Council, mentioned Hayte, exempting building timber, and in the last Intelligencer as having conven- Schr. Roxana, Prouty, W. Indies, Lumed in Boston at the request of the Rev. John N. Maffit, to investigate the charges brought against him by the Editor of the Galaxy, after a session of a few days adjourned to this town, where they have been ing to extend every possible advantage & in session since Tuesday last. The Council rose last evening; and we are authorised to state, that, they have unanimously on the 17th Dec. for the following Marine acquitted Mr. Maffit from all those char- Intelligence:

> "The doings of the Council will soon for Savannah, in distress. be published in a pamphlet."

We have understood from one of the Reverend members of the Court, that the conduct of the reverend gentleman had Castle, in distress. been sometimes imprudent, sometimes unauthorised by orders, and very often inexpedient, but that the interest of religion had suffered no loss thereby !- N. E. Galaxy. | days.

Among the communications which We present to our readers to-day, is a letter from Mr. J. C. SYMMES, on the subject of his Theory. We find from the newspapers, that Professor Steinhausen, of Halle, is the author of a similar hypothesis, viz. that our earth is a hollow sphere, not more than two miles thick, on the outer surface of which we live. "If it be so," says the Philadelphia Union, "instead of searching uncertain. for an entrance at the North Pole, we had better begin to dig downwards at once, and see what kind of neighbors we have.' We are far from being converts to the theory of Mr. Symmes; but, if it is of sufficient merit to justify the vote of a considerable portion of the House of Representatives in favour of a reference of a memorial on that subject to the Committee of Foreign Relations, there can be no good gound for objecting to the admission of a discussion of it in the newspapers. We should be glad, indeed, if the government would be induced to send an expedition, not exactly into the polar concave, but as near to the pole as man can approach.

From the Charleston Couriet.

Nat. Int.

The newspaper contraversies in which Mr. Adams has been recently involved are certainly affording great benefit to the The schooner arrived at Sierra Leone, character and statesman-like conduct of

It may be said of Mr. Russell's attack that the rust of the arrow, cured the wound it inflicted. There was no chance of competition, between the accuser and the victorious accused. It was miserable vanity. in, and the frost was pretty severe, so that and not honorable ambition that dragged the communication with Cronstadt was in- Mr. Russell into the field, where he lies

What motive could have induced General Smyth, of Canadian memory, to assai In a part of our last impression, the title the champion of his country, who had never surrendered an inch of her rights, is as unimportant as the issue of his fortunate campaigns. The freeholders of the District in Virginia which he represents may wonder at the desultory discussion which brings Mr. ADAMS before them, but they will reflect that it is not uncommon if Members of Congress to embrace in their speeches and communications, matters and

things in general. It is not however to be observed without suprize, that Mr. CLAY should have thought it necessary or proper, at this time, to declare hostility to his former colleague. The manner, too, is unfortunate. An in-Steam Galliot Sea Gull, Com. Porter definite insinuation of incorrectness in Mr. Lieut. Comd't Wm. H. Watson.

Store Ship Decoy, Lt. Comd't Lawrence ment of the question, whether he has or ADAMS statements-voluntary postponehas not been incorrect, until it shall please Sch'r Grey Hound, Mast. Comd't John Mr. CLAY to undertake to prove-these are circumstances attending this affair which were not anticipated from the high character and liberal feelings of that gen-Sch'r Fox, Lt. Comd't William H. tleman. It is mamifest that he does not like Mr. ADKMS.—His reasons, if he has

No man in society could suffer by them, out they are a positive benefit to Mr.

MARRIED.

In Kempsville, on Wednesday night last, y the Rev. Mr. Prout, Doctor James leALPIN, to Miss. FISHER, daughter of le late Charles Fisher, Esq. of that place.

Nor: Her. Jan. 17;

.500 BUSHELS Codis SALT now ding from the Schooner Industry, Capt. Rider N. J. OLIVER.

Arrived since our Last. Schr. Sophronia Dole, Wade, Martinique. " Industry, Rider, Cleared.

and Naval Stores by R. Grist & others. keep, a good supply of

FROM LISBON-We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Rider of the Sch. Industry from Lisbon, which place he left

Left ship Weser, Duvall, from Liverpool

Brig Francis, Sands, of and for Providence, from New Castle, in distress.

Brig Jane, Perkins, of Bath, from New-

Brig Nepos, Goddard, of Boston, from St. Ubes, also put into Lisbon in distress. Brig Swanwick for Philadelphia in 3

Ship Virginia of New Bedford, condemned at St. Ubes.

FROM MARTINIQUE—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Wade of the Sch. Sophronia Dole, far the following list of American vessels left at Point Petre, Jan. 12. Brig Mary & Elizabeth, Whittmore, for Gloucester, uncertain.

Brig Lydia, Morrison, Newburyport,

Sch. Midas, Prentice, of Marblehead for Charleston in 10 days.

Sch. First Attempt, Snow, of Boston for

Brig Mary & Martha, Snow, of Portland for do. in 6 days.

Sch. Gideon Sparrow, Seawood, from Newbern, lying off and on, trying the mar-

Spoke, lat. 29 30, long. 72 50 French slip Francis, from Havre, 46 days out, for Charleston.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

ARTICLES. | Per | D. C. | D. C. Remarks.

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	Bees Wax	mal	2	33		35	dull
h	Brandy, French	gal.	-	50	12	00	uidi.
١,	Apple - Peach -		1	00	1	-	3292-9-1
e.	Corn	bush		55		531	sales
f	Cotton -	lb.	1	9	1		
	Coffee	100	1	30	1000		
	Candles			18			nominal
,	Cordage -	Lock		12	100	15	sales .
d	Flaxseed	bush bbl.	~	50	P. C.		sales .
-	Flour Gin, Holland	gal.	i	25		50	A. Paris
_	Country -	5	36	50	11,155	730	nominal
	Glass 10 by 12 -	50 ft.	6	13.7	1 5/		1.01
,	8 by 10 -	70.00	4	50	5		
d	Iron, country bar	lb.	1.5	6		Ŷ.	sales
9	- sweads -			6			
4	Lumber, Flooring		14		0	0	sales
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	Naval Stores, Tar	bbl.		20			dall
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	green -	cwt.	5		5	50	sales
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	Red, -		2	40			dall
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r	American -	rest of	S. D. P.	40	4	42	BOOK SEE
e	Salty Allum	bush	ed.	70			salse
25.1				60	22		march 1932
e	Fine Sugar, Loaf	1 b.	100	18		20	and the person
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	Tenerifie -		1	60	1,	7.65	dill
9	Sherry	では、	F	60		28	
3	Whiskey	VETAL.	1	40			nominal

omists The Copartnership of CUSHING & BONNER

terminated on the 15th December, in consequence of the death of Mr. Charles Cush-

All persons indebted to the late firm are called upon for a settlement of their accounts, as further indulgence cannot be granted; and those having claims are requested to present them for liquidation, to JOSEPH BONNER, Surviving Partner.

A Negro Woman and Child—She is an uncommonly strong and good field hand—LOSEPH BONNER, Her child is a boy of about three years old.

Apply to the PRINTER.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Respectfully inform the Public that they have entered into Compartnership under the Firm of

BURBATIC & BOTTIS.

They occupy the Store on Water-Street ber, &c. by R. Grist, heretofore occupied by A. Burbank-Sally Cook, Rider, N. York, Cotton They have on hand, and will constantly

LIQUORS, GROCERIES, FURNITURE, HARD-WARE, &c. &c &c. &c.

And shall hope for a continuance of the favors of the former Friends and Customers of Abner Burbank.

> Abner Burbank, Joseph Potts.

Nov. 19, 1822—8i373.

PRUALB SCHOOL.

ELIZABETH CANNON tenders her services to the inhabitants of Washington and its vicinity as an Instructress of children, and purposes opening a

SCHOOL for MISSES.

in the building next door west of Doctor M'Cullough's residence, on the first Mon. day in January-The terms are,

Spelling, Reading, & plain Sew- \ \$3 per

ing, S quart'r Geography, Grammar, Writing, 1 \$4 per and fine Needle Work, \ quart'r

Mrs. C. assures those who may be disposed to patronise her School, that every attention will be given, as well to the morals as to the literary attainments of the children committed to her care.

Dec. 20, 1822—tf375

ONE CENT

Sweepings of myshop Reward.

A BSCONDED from my service on the 26th inst. an Apprentice Boy named

STEPHEN S. PEARCE;

Aged between 16 & 17 years; was born and raised in the county of Beaufort, and is now supposed to be lurking in Pitt County.

All persons are hereby forwarned from harboring, employing or carrying him away under the penalty of the law.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy to me: but neither thanks or expenses.

EDWARD HOELL.

Jan. 31.——3t390

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD GLADLY SELL ON VERY REDUCED AND ACCOMODATING TERMS,

The following Property. THE HOUSES & LOT IN WASHINGTON.

Commonly called the Buck Lot. THE size of the House and convenient arrangement of the Out Houses and Lot; and withall the contiguity of this property to the business part of the Town, gives it many advantages.

Also the HOUSE & LOT thereto adjoining, known by the name of the John Dan Lot.

ALSO That commodious and elegant Villa, where the subscriber now resides, one mile from Washington, called Baga-

ALSO, One third of the Broad Creek MILL SCITE, Materials and Three Hundred acres of Land adjoining, late the resi-

dence of Doctor Magimpsey.

ALSO, Near Six Hundred acres of valuable timbered LAND, within 2 1-2 miles of Washington; this is peculiarly valuable, having a vast stock of Naval Store resources, a quantity of very valua-ble Pine Timber, and a heautiful Scite for Mill to saw it—and navigation to Washington.—If application be made to me, great Bargains can be had in any of this

JOSEPH B. HINTON

Her child is a boy of about three years old Apply to the PRINTER.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine

THE WANDERER OF CONNAUGHT.

Oh! Norah, when wandering afar from the shade Of the woods, where in childhood so happy we stray'd From eyes that are strangers, and breasts that are

My heart often turns to the pleasures of old.

Oh! Norah, my sister, how levely and bright, The green vales of Connaught appear to my sight; How starts the wild fear, when in thought I survey The cabin so neat, with its children at play!

What though I am doom'd with my sorrows to roan From Erin, my land, and the glen of my home. From the spot, where the bones of my father repose And the stream, where the brier and the wild lilly

Yet, often when midnight hangs dreary around, And the breeze flaps the tent with a desolate sound On my pallet I dream of our dear shieling fire, And the faces that circle my mother and sire.

I see the sweet groupe, and I hear their lips pray Success to the Wanderer who roams far away-My dear sister Norah, again shall it be My fate the green pastures of Connaught to see!

Again to stray forth with the flocks of the field, From the grief the white hairs of my parent to shield; trict, and the large majorities given for me And be laid, my dear Norah, when being shall cease With my sires who have gone to the mansions of

MISCELLANEOUS.

The lady of the fifth Earl of Bedford and mother of the celebrated Lord Russell, I therefore, respectfully beg leave to inwas remarkable for purity of conduct and form you, through this medium, that lam delicacy of sentiment; she was the daugh- a candidate to represent the 3d Congrester of Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, by sional District in the eighteenth Congress the dissolute Countess of Essex. The guilt of the United States. 1 am deeply impresof her parents, and the murder of Sir Thos. sed with the great responsibility which I Overbury, had been concealed from her; solicit, when I ask you for your suffrages; and all she knew was their conjugal sepa- for it should always be borne in mind by ration. She came one day into her Lord's every candidate in a free government like study; when the Earl was suddenly call- ours, for any office or appointment, either ed away, and left her alone. Her eye was of trust or profit, that he solicits it not for caught by a folio, which was lettered "Try- his individual emolument or honour, but for al of the Earl and Countess of Somerset." She took it down, and turning over the community. This is the primary advan- under proper and legitimate restraints. ington. leaves, was so struck by the guilt and con- tage resulting from republics, and the The paper system may perhaps suit the viction of her parents, that she fell back, blessings flowing from it, will continue to convenience of mercantile gentlemen by ing, employing or carrying her off, under and was found dead, with the book lying be the perpetual heritage of Americans, so facilitating their remittances; but the dis- the penalty of the law. before her.

duel at Waterford, say that one of the combatants was shot through the flleshy part of the thigh bone!

The Editor of the Monroe Ropublican addressed his patrons in the following merry mood on the coming of the new year. "New Year-We tender our patrons the tlemanly conduct throughout the last elec- lition. usual compliments of the season, wishing tioneering season: And should the result them good fires without smoky chimneyssleigh rides without overturning-warm date, be uppropitious, as was the former, garments without empty pockets-argu- I shall with perfect equanimity acquiesce in ments without anger, and plenty of cider your decision, and return to my agriculti- Pitt County, Pincy Grove, ? -and withal good memories, which will ral pursuits with as little regret, as I left enable them to keep in mind the old adage them; but if on the other hand, I should be that short settlements (particularly with honoured with your confidence, I should the Printer) make long friends. And to endeavour faithfully to discharge my duty the ladies we wish more Chinchilla than to you, to myself, and to posterity. Leghorn-more flannel than callico-more have not, nor can I have, any motive, felplaid than crape-more piety than prude- low citizens for becoming a candidate, but der the charge of Mrs. Hines, offers more ry-more patience than petulence-more the prosperity of our republic. I have no advantages for the Education of young Lared cheeks than naked elbows-and lastly, a complete victory over the old Batchelors."

LORD BYRON'S OPINION Of a Revolution in England.

The following is an extract from the Noble Lord's reply to the Poet Laureate, prefixed to this new volume of Tragedies :--

" I wish to see the English Constitution restored, not destroyed. Born an aristocrat, and naturally one by temper, with have virtue to do so. Here, then, is comthe greater part of my present property in the Funds, what have I to gain by a revolution? Perhaps I have more to lose in every way than Mr. Southey, with all his places and presents for panegyrics and abuse into the bargain. But that A REVOLUTION IS INEVITABLE, I repeat. The government may exult over the repression of petty tumults; these are the receding waves repulsed and broken for a moment on the shore, while the great tide is rolling on & gaining ground with every breaker. Mr. from that labyrinth into which a contrary be accommodated also. Southey accuses us of attacking the religion course had involved them. The pressure of the country; but is he abetting it by writing lives of Wesley? One mode of worship is merely destroyed by another .-There never was, nor will'ever be, a country without a religion. We shall be told of France again: But it was only Paris and a frantic party, which for a moment upheld their dogmatic nonsense of theophilanthrophy. The Church of England, if overthrown, will be swept away by the sectarians and not by the sceptics. People are too wise, two well informed, too certain of their own immense importance in the realms of space ever to submit to the impiety of doubt. There may be a few such diffi dent speculators, like water in the pale sunbeam of human reason, but they are very few; and their opinions, without enthusiasm or appeal to the passions, can never gain proselytes unless, indeed they are persecuted-that, to be sure will

Of the Counties of Edgecombe, Pitt, Beaufort, Hyde, Washington and Tyrrel: GEMTLEMEN.

THE period has nearly approached,

when you will have, for the eighteenth time,

to exercise the elective franchise, by selecting from the great body of the people a suitable person to represent you in the next Congress of the general government. Considering the important powers with which such a character is clothed, too much time and reflection cannot be devoted to that object. I always have distrusted my own abilities in relation to an able discharge of the representative functions, and it was with diffidence unparalled, by any former period of my life, that in eighteen hundred and twenty, I yielded to the wishes of a number of persons in making you'a tender of my services at that time. From the res pectable poll that I then held in this disin the three counties, in which my acquaintance was not limited, added to the assurances that I have subsequently received as well from a number of those who voted against me, as those who voted for me, that another offer of my services was desirable; the promotion and general interest of the this mate disposition in man, and place it scriber, living about 3 miles from Wash long as our laws are respected, and they count to which it is subjected, diminishes continue to mark with plain and indelibie very considerably, the importance of that The Irish papers, in describing a late lines, the boundary of the rights of every individual, whether he is rich or poor. I should perpetrate an act of violence on my est of the few, to the injury of the many, own feelings, were I to withhold a tribute is a political absurdity, not recognized by of thanks from the citizens of this district. any of the leading features of a pure re-To my friends I would beg leave to tender publican government : and I fervently hope, them for their generous and prompt sup- that the period at which their charters will port; and to my opponents, for their gen- expire, may be the era of their entire aboof the election in which I am now a candiinterest abstracted from yours; -any law dies, than any one the subscriber has ever for which I might vote, would have the seen. Mrs. Hines, to rare literary and same effect upon me, that it would have ornamental accomplishments, unites the hapupon you. My property is, like yours, bound for the payment of the national debt. of her pupils amid the most exemplary go-I am also, deeply interested in posterity, vernment, and of preparing young Ladies and cannot but feel the most anxious wish, to hand down unimpaired to our children, the republican rights and privileges which we inherited from our ancestors-May we bined, interest, honour and the welfare of those, who are dearer to me than life, as a guaranty for the faithful performance of the trust which I have announced my willingness to accept. Allow me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you upon the partial disappearance of the pecuniary embarrassment which has so long pervaded this section of the union. Taught in the austere whom boarded in Mrs. Hines' own family school of experience, many have retraced where Moral and Religious examples are their steps and found themselves extricated seen every day, and where many others can of the times has been the basis of much any other Female Boarding School in the learned and laborious discuisition-It State, and can be known, as also the course would exceed the limits which I have pre- of instruction and employment, by applicascribed for my Circular, were I to attempt | tion either by letter or in person to to develope the causes which led to it. The cause however, in some instances, might have been within the control of individuals; but in others were unquestionably beyond it. The want of economy might, and no doubt did, produce it, to a limited extent; but on the other hand, many industrious prudent citizens, in prosecuting a business which had been profitable, and had contributed largely in filling the Treasury of the general government, was prostrated by the restrictive measures on commerce, which our government was driven to adopt, and their just calculations, founded upon past experience, defeated; a large proportion of ther active and productive property rendered not only unprofitable, but expensive:

inst it, were dried up and exinguished. This I have no doubt is the origin of the failure of many of our com-mercial citizens; the effect of which, were sensibly felt by the agricultural class of society. Our agriculture, without commerce, would be essentially paralyzed: they are mutually dependant upon each other, the former is a certain, the latter an uncertain avocation; therefore, as the uncertain business of commerce, materially promotes the agricultural interest as well as the individuals engaged it, they have a right to expect from the agriculturalist, sympathy, and not reproach. The banking system no doubt had a principal agency in the production of this deleterious result. The facility which it afforded of obtaining money, induced many to wander into the intricate mazes of speculative life, which enervated their habits of industry, and plunged many worthy families into the fatal vortex, which improvident speculations formed for them. If we direct our attention to the history of past events, we shall perceive that monied institutions, have ever been fraught with malefick consequences. It gives an undue influence into the hands of those who manage its concerns; and such is the history of human nature, that wherever power is vested, they too often, " forget right:" I disclaim any intention whatever of impeaching those who direct the operations of the banks, with malversation, for with some of them I am proud to acknowledge an acquaintance, in this town having lived with Joseph B. and at the same time, bear testimony of Stickney, Esq. for a considerable timetheir worth; but as avarice and ambition she was recently purchased from Mr. Hecare the leading traits in human nature, I tor Scott of Hyde County, where she is no believe they will not claim any particular doubt now hirking. exemption from its influence. The object of the laws, therefore, should be to control paid on delivery of said negro to the Sah object; and to continue an evil in our country, because it may advance the inter-

I have the honour to be, Fellow-Citizens, Your obed't Serv't.

WILLIAM CLARK Soth Jan. 1823.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

FIL FEMALE ACADEM at Formwell Grove, Halifax County, un py talent of enlisting the warmest affections to enter on the stage of life, with minds richly imbued with every valuable female accomplishment, and above all, carrying with them that retiring modesty and amiable deportment which adds charms to native loveliness in the female character.

The School is located just at the margin of the Rocky lands, about 30 miles below Shockoe Springs, & is exceedingly healthy. And, although as yet but in its infancy, i contained this Session 28 young Ladies chiefly from the Counties of Pitt, Edgecombe, Lenoir and Bertie; twenty-six of

The terms, are perhaps, lower than a

JOSEPH B. HINTON Dec. 5, 1822. -3m373

ADVERTISEMENT.

L'HE Subscriber being about to take a trip to the West Indies, has authorised Mr. Geo. H. Congleton, in his absence to transact his business. Those persons indebted either by note or account to me, are requested to make payment; and those whom I am indebted to, will present their acc'ts for liquidation to the aforesaid Congleton. SOTHEY B. REW.

Washington, Jan. 23, 1823.—3i380.

N. B. the business will be conducted as heretofore, under the superintendance of Thus the only sources from which the com- Mr. G. H. Congleton,

growoman named

she is about 30 years old, five feet one inch high, of a dark yellow complexion, was formerly owned by Moses Windley n Pungo swamp, where she was raised, and is now probably lurking,

The above reward will be paid on the delivery of said negro to the subscriber. near the Log-House landing, Pungo river or securing her in jail so that I get her;

All persons are forwarned from harbor. ing employing or carrying her off under the penalty of the law. AXEM LANIER.

January 17n-



She is about 21 years old; & is well known

The above reward will be immediately

All persons are forwarned from harbor STEPHEN OWENS

Jan. 9, 1823——tf 377

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA

BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Sessions, November Term, 1822.

Original Attachment.

Samuel McGehee,

Levied on a Hors at A. Raven's, als one at Lewis Lero also on one Ridi Chair at J. Selby's.

Wm. H. Clay. IT is ordered by the Court that publi tion be made for the space of three month successively in the 'American Records newspaper, printed in the Town of Was ington, that unless the said Wm. H. Ch be and appear before the said Court at next term, to-wit, on the Monday next fore the last Monday in Febuary w and then and there replevy and plead issue, the said Plaintiff will be permited proceed to judgment by default.

THOMAS SMAW, Attest,

Pr's Fee \$5

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA BEAUFORT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter-Session November Term, 1822. Original Attachment.

Benj. Ranyon & Co.) Nath'l J. O. summoned as a Leland & Brothers. \) nishee.

THE Court being satisfied that the Leland & Brothers are inhabitants of ther State, do order, that publication made for the space of three months such sively in the "American Recordes" " paper printed in the town of Washing that unless the said Leland & Brown make their personal appearance before said Court, at the next term, to-wit. of Monday next before the last Monday February next, and replevy and plead issue, the said Plaintiff will be permitted proceed to Judgment by default again

THOMAS SMAW, Attest, Pr's Fee \$5

Of all descriptions, neatly executed of Office, immediately opposite the Sto Mr. Edward Quin, Main-Street.

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Approved: J

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